

ULIDIA OMANI, NEW SPECIES, FROM ISRAEL
(DIPTERA: OTITIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Ulidia omani*, n. sp., is described from Israel and characters are given to distinguish it from related species.

The genus *Ulidia* Meigen includes a dozen species distributed from England and Germany southward to Morocco and east to "Russian Kurdistan" and Iranian Beluchistan. Along the south and east sides of the Mediterranean the genus is known only from Morocco and Egypt, except for one specimen from Lebanon noted below. The discovery of a species in Israel, different from those either of Egypt or farther east, would indicate that additional species may be expected in the Near East.

Ulidia omani, n. sp.
(Figs. 1-3)

Male and female. Body and legs shining black; only middle anterior part of front, cheeks, and face brown; palpus a little brownish basally. Wings lightly and evenly infumated with brownish; pterostigma brownish; veins brown; squamae white. Halter pale yellow. No pruinosity present, but there is some slight roughening or rugulosity of surface, especially on face and acrostichal area of mesocutum.

Head as in fig. 1; front parallel-sided, in male slightly less than (0.46-0.48), in female slightly over (0.50-0.51) half of total width of head; rather small frontal hairs in shallow pits.

Wing with apical part as in fig. 2; marginal cell acute at tip; pterostigma extending apically as far as level of anterior crossvein.

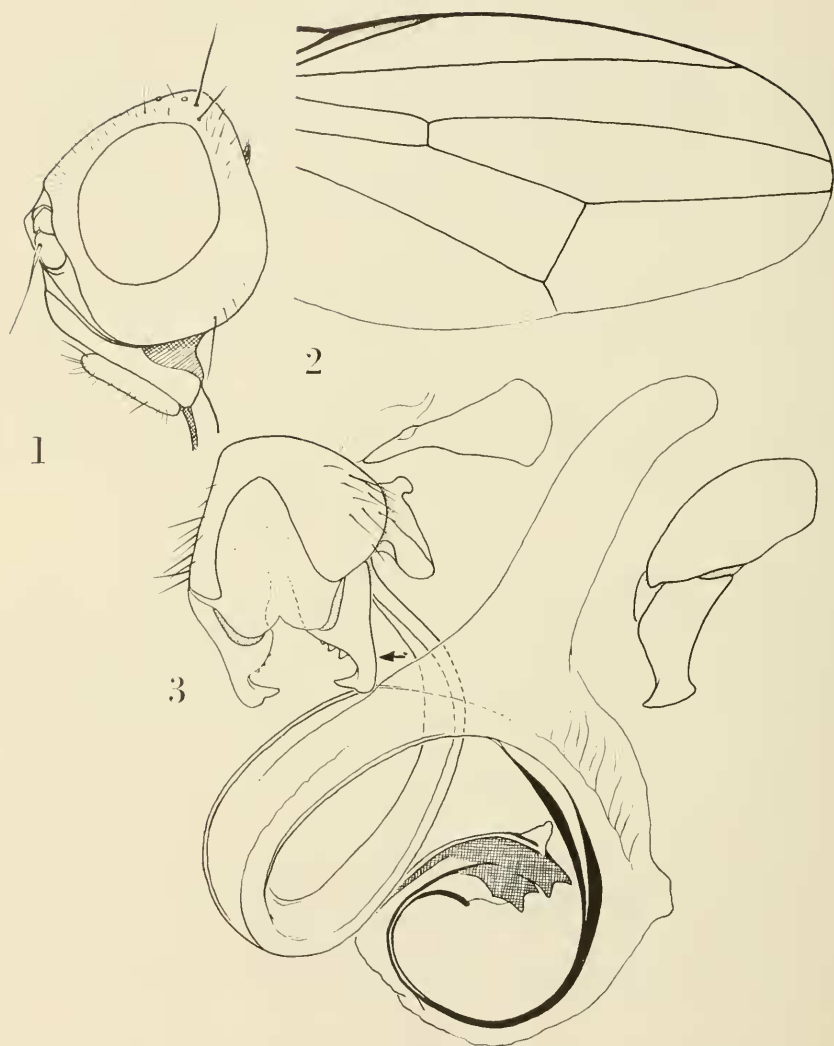
Postabdomen of male as in fig. 3; cerci with apical process shaped like a bird's head with the beak turned mesad, mesal margin bearing 3 denticles grading in size from largest apicad to smallest basad; aedeagus with large preapical dactyliform membranous appendage and rather small apically toothed sclerotic parts at tip. Female abdomen rather flattened.

Length of body in male 2.8 mm., in female 3.4-3.75 mm.; length of wing in male 2.5 mm., in female 2.42-2.6 mm.

Holotype (♂), allotype, and 4 paratypes (1♂, 3♀), Beer Sheva' (Beersheba), Israel, 24 March 1964 (P. Oman), no. 70575 in U. S. National Museum. The specific name is in the genitive case and formed from the name of its collector, Paul W. Oman, to whom I am indeed pleased to dedicate it.

Ulidia omani is distinguished from related species by the lack of an apical wing spot, pale yellow halter, and wholly black tarsi. In general appearance, it resembles most closely *U. ruficeps* Becker,

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Figs. 1-3, *Ulidia omani*, n. sp.: 1, profile of head, ♂; 2, apical part of wing, ♀; 3, postabdomen, ♂.

described from Iranian Beluchistan. That species, however, is stated to have brownish halteres and the single described male to be 4 mm. in length. The postabdomen of *U. omani* is much like that of *U. salonikiensis* Hennig (1940, p. 17), which is quite different in general appearance, and has surstyli, especially in lateral view, of quite different shape; its aedeagus has not been described. It is possible that

the specimen from Northern Lebanon determined by Hennig (l.c.) as *U. ruficeps* is actually *U. omani*.

REFERENCE

- Hennig, W. 1940. Ulidiidae, in E. Lindner, ed., Die Fliegen d. pal. Reg. 5 (fam. 45, lfg. 133):1-34, pls. 1-6.

THREE CHEYLETIDS FOUND WITH PINE BARK BEETLES

(ACARINA: CHEYLETIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—Two new species of cheyletid mites, *Acarocheyla impolita* and *Prosocheyla acanthus*, are described and illustrated. *Acarocheyla virginienis* (Baker) is redescribed and illustrated. The mites were collected during a study of seasonal variations of *Dendroctonus frontalis* Zimmerman in *Pinus taeda* L. at Elizabeth, Louisiana.

A recent paper by Smiley and Moser (1968) described six species of Eleutherengona that were discovered in the course of research on the seasonal ecology of *Dendroctonus frontalis* Zimmerman in central Louisiana. Here we treat three additional species of predatory mites, all of the family Cheyletidae, that were encountered in the same area. Two of the species are new, and one is a known species redescribed.

***Prosocheyla acanthus*, n. sp.**

(Figs. 1-6)

The fragmented setae and the 4 shields on the dorsum will separate this species from other known members of the genus.

Female. Palpal femur longer than wide, dorsal seta serrated and palmate, ventral seta simple; genu seta palmate-serrate dorsally and with a simple seta ventrally; tibial seta simple; 3 to 4 strong teeth on basal portion of tibial claw; outer comb large with about 18 teeth, about one-third longer than inner comb; inner comb with about 12 teeth. Stylophore with tubercles as figured. Peritreme simple, composed of 6 pairs of long segments. Propodosomal and hysterosomal shields lightly punctate. Propodosoma with 5 pairs of marginal palmate-serrate setae and 7 pairs of submedian fragmented setae; with a single pair of eyes. Humeral seta palmate and serrated. Hysterosoma with 3 dorsal shields; 2 anterior shields,